United Nations A/53/565

General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 110 (a)
Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951 in accordance with its article XIII.

2. As at 31 October 1998, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 127 States. In addition, three States had signed the Convention. The list of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification, accession or succession, is contained in the annex to the present report.

98-33372 (E) 031198

Annex

List of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as at 31 October 1998

State	*Date of signature*	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*
Afghanistan		22 March 1956[a]
Albania		12 May 1955[a]
Algeria		31 October 1963[a]
Antigua and Barbuda		25 October 1988[b]
Argentina		5 June 1956[a]
Armenia		23 June 1993[a]
Australia	11 December 1948	8 July 1949
Austria		19 March 1958[a]
Azerbaijan		16 August 1996[a]
Bahamas		5 August 1975[b]
Bahrain		27 March 1990[a]
Bangladesh		5 October 1998[a]
Barbados		14 January 1980[a]
Belarus	16 December 1949	11 August 1954
Belgium	12 December 1949	5 September 1951
Belize		10 March 1998[a]
Bolivia	11 December 1948	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993[b]
Brazil	11 December 1948	18 April 1952
Bulgaria		21 July 1950[a]
Burkina Faso		14 September 1965[a]
Burundi		6 January 1997[a]
Cambodia		14 October 1950[a]
Canada	28 November 1949	3 September 1952
Chile	11 December 1948	3 June 1953
China	20 July 1949	18 April 1983
Colombia	12 August 1949	27 October 1959
Costa Rica		14 October 1950[a]
Côte d'Ivoire		18 December 1995[a]
Croatia		12 October 1992[b]
Cuba	28 December 1949	4 March 1953
Cyprus		29 March 1982[a]
Czech Republic		22 February 1993[b]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 January 1989[a]
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962[b]

State	*Date of signature*	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*
Denmark	28 September 1949	15 June 1951
Dominican Republic	11 December 1948	
Ecuador	11 December 1948	21 December 1949
Egypt	12 December 1948	8 February 1952
El Salvador	27 April 1949	28 September 1950
Estonia		21 October 1991
Ethiopia	11 December 1948	1 July 1949
Fiji		11 January 1973[b]
Finland		18 December 1959[a]
France	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Gabon		21 January 1983[a]
Gambia		29 December 1978[a]
Georgia		11 October 1993[a]
Germany		24 November 1954[a]
Ghana		24 December 1958[a]
Greece	29 December 1949	8 December 1954
Guatemala	22 June 1949	13 January 1950
Haiti	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Honduras	22 April 1949	5 March 1952
Hungary		7 January 1952[a]
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 August 1949
India	29 November 1949	27 August 1959
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 December 1949	14 August 1956
Iraq		20 January 1959[a]
Ireland		22 June 1976[a]
Israel	17 August 1949	9 March 1950
Italy		4 June 1952[a]
Jamaica		23 September 1968[a]
Jordan		3 April 1950[a]
Kazakhstan		26 August 1998[a]
Kuwait		7 March 1995[a]
Kyrgyzstan		5 September 1998[a]
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 December 1950[a]
Latvia		14 April 1992[a]
Lebanon	30 December 1949	17 December 1953
Lesotho		29 November 1974[a]
Liberia	11 December 1948	9 June 1950
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989[a]
Liechtenstein		24 March 1994[a]
Lithuania		1 February 1996[a]
Luxembourg		7 October 1981[a]

State	*Date of signature*	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*
Malaysia		20 December 1994[a]
Maldives		24 April 1984[a]
Mali		16 July 1974[a]
Mexico	14 December 1948	22 July 1952
Monaco		30 March 1950[a]
Mongolia		5 January 1967[a]
Morocco		24 January 1958[a]
Mozambique		18 April 1983[a]
Myanmar	30 December 1949	14 March 1956
Namibia		28 November 1994[a]
Nepal		17 January 1969[a]
Netherlands		20 June 1966[a]
New Zealand	25 November 1949	28 December 1978
Nicaragua		29 January 1952[a]
Norway	11 December 1948	22 July 1949
Pakistan	11 December 1948	12 October 1957
Panama	11 December 1948	11 January 1950
Papua New Guinea		27 January 1982[a]
Paraguay	11 December 1948	
Peru	11 December 1948	24 February 1960
Philippines	11 December 1948	7 July 1950
Poland		14 November 1950[a]
Republic of Korea		14 October 1950[a]
Republic of Moldova		26 January 1993[a]
Romania		2 November 1950[a]
Russian Federation	16 December 1949	3 May 1954
Rwanda		16 April 1975[a]
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981[a]
Saudi Arabia		13 July 1950[a]
Senegal		4 August 1983[a]
Seychelles		5 May 1992[a]
Singapore		18 August 1995[a]
Slovakia		28 May 1993[b]
Slovenia		6 July 1992[b]
Spain		13 September 1968[a]
Sri Lanka		12 October 1950[a]
Sweden	30 December 1949	27 May 1952
Syrian Arab Republic		25 June 1955[a]
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 January 1994[b]
Togo		24 May 1984[a]

State	*Date of signature*	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*
Tonga		16 February 1972[a]
Tunisia		29 November 1956[a]
Turkey		31 July 1950[a]
Uganda		14 November 1995[a]
Ukraine	16 December 1949	15 November 1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		30 January 1970[a]
United Republic of Tanzania		5 April 1984[a]
United States of America	11 December 1948	25 November 1988
Uruguay	11 December 1948	11 July 1967
Venezuela		12 July 1960[a]
Viet Nam		9 June 1981[a]
Yemen		6 April 1989[a]
Yugoslavia	11 December 1948	29 August 1950
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991[a]

[a] Accession.

[b] Succession.

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Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

Environment and sustainable development

Training and research

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 29 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the declarations signed at the eighth Ibero-American Summit meeting of the Heads of State and Governments held in Oporto, Portugal, on 17 and 18 October 1998 (see annexes).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

98-33983 (E) 171198

Annex I

Oporto Declaration

The challenges of globalization and regional integration

1. At the eighth Ibero-American Summit held in the city of Oporto, Portugal, on 17 and 18 October 1998, the Heads of State and Government of the 21 Ibero-American countries debated questions concerning globalization and regional integration, their impact on international relations and the strategies to be adopted with regard to the future of Ibero-American cooperation.

2. During the summit, we reiterate our commitment to strengthening democratic institutions, political pluralism, rule of law and respect for human rights, and fundamental liberties. We reaffirm respect for the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention and for the right of all peoples to build up freely, in peace, stability and justice, their own political system. We likewise reaffirm our desire to contribute to a just system of international relations, in keeping with principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. The phenomenon of globalization in the economic field has mainly been marked by an intensification of trade and financial flows, by a multiplication of efforts aimed at free trade and at economic integration, by globalization of markets and by segmentation and internationalization of production.

The transformation of manufacturing methods, market concepts and international economic relations arising from this globalization has thus created unique opportunities for the development and well-being of our peoples which have been used to achieve higher growth rates.

In this context, our countries have implemented programmes of economic deregulation, privatization and liberalization of international trade that have allowed them to benefit from the opportunities provided by globalization.

4. Despite the major progress and the objectives achieved in recent years, we still face great challenges in the reduction of economic and social inequalities.

In this context, we reiterate that the actions of our Governments should be aimed at seeking social justice, at raising the standards of well-being of the people, at promoting support policies for the more vulnerable sectors and at strengthening international cooperation, with a view to supporting less developed countries and regions. In concrete, special attention must be devoted to strategic areas such as education and health.

Thus, active participation of the Ibero-American countries in a global economy can and should contribute to increasing the advantages of globalization.

5. On the other hand, the recent turmoil in the financial markets has revealed a need to adapt the international financial system in order to prevent the difficulties that are affecting some from becoming a crisis affecting all, putting in danger the benefits resulting from the profound structural reforms adopted by our countries, many of which are still being implemented.

The answer to the present instability of the international markets implies maintaining sound economic and financial policies, increasing the domestic rate of savings and pursuing the structural change of our economies.

Free financial and capital movement must therefore be maintained, accompanied, at the domestic level, by a strengthening of transparent banking supervision mechanisms and, at the foreign level, by an interchange of information and support between States and by the assistance of the international financial organizations.

Likewise, we consider that more effective measures must urgently be adopted by the international community, particularly the member countries of the G-7 and the financial organizations, to provide stability to the financial and capital markets, a condition that is indispensable to the lasting economic growth of all our countries.

In this effort, it is essential that the capacity of diagnosis, reaction and prevention of the international financial organizations be strengthened in respect of such situations.

6. In this context, we express our support to the countries of the Ibero-American community that have been implementing adjustment and structural reform policies, and that, at the same time, are facing high foreign debt-servicing costs, and we therefore support their efforts designed to accelerate access to the benefits of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, and the bilateral negotiations, with a view to alleviating the debt of those countries.

7. We once again reiterate the particular gravity surrounding the drug problem, to the extent that it has a profoundly harmful effect on both individuals and society, and has a negative effect on the working of the democratic institutions and on economies, as was emphasized at the recent twentieth special session of the General Assembly on drugs. Likewise, the Euro-Ibero-American Seminar on drug and drug-addiction policies, which took place within the scope of the eighth Summit, reflected our firm commitment to continue to increase cooperation in this field.

8. As stated at the beginning of this Declaration, international relations demand respect for the principles and rules of international law, for the Charter of the United Nations and for the national sovereignty of States. We therefore energetically reject the extraterritorial application of national laws and covert operations that violate the laws and regulations of other countries, as well as unilateral coercive procedures that constitute an obstacle to cooperation between States. In this connection, we reiterate our exhortation to the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the application of the Helms-Burton Law, in keeping with the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning this matter.

9. We recognize the importance of the progressive development of international legislation concerning the criminal responsibility of the individual for certain crimes of international transcendence. In this connection, we would stress the recent approval of the Statute governing the constitution of the International Criminal Court.

10. Regional integration is an instrument fundamental for a growing number of countries to improve their position in a globalized world, since it increases their competitiveness, increases trade, allows greater productivity, creates the conditions providing greater economic growth and is propitious to the deepening of democratic processes.

Regional integration and globalization are thus seen as processes that are both complementary and advantageous.

11. During this decade, Latin America has been successful in the deepening and convergence of the various processes of regional integration, and this has contributed to retaking the path to economic growth.

In turn, emphasis must be given to the European Union decision concerning the beginning of the third phase of Economic and Monetary Union and to the signature of the Amsterdam Treaty. Undoubtedly, the single currency – the Euro – and the new treaty are fundamental

facts of community integration that will have a very positive effect on the relations between the European Union and other countries, Latin America and the Caribbean in particular.

12. In this context, the European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Summit to be held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1999 is of particular importance, constituting a privileged occasion to enshrine at the highest level the objectives of diversification and intensification of political relationship and cooperation between these two regions.

13. In the strengthening of multilateralism, cooperation and institutionalized political dialogue between the various regional processes that exists are increasingly necessary. In this connection, the Ibero-American community offers an important, privileged venue for narrowing even further the relations between Europe and Latin America, and for opening up the way to convergence of the respective processes of integration.

14. Regional integration cannot be analysed just in its economic aspects. In a progressively globalized world, which has a growing political dimension, bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of culture and education must be intensified, as must projects and initiatives in specific areas such as judicial cooperation and problems as complex as drugs, terrorism, the combat against corruption, international organized crime and environmental degradation, among others.

These initiatives should also be extended to new challenges such as the year 2000 information technology problem. To this end, we agree to give priority to measures aimed at adapting information systems and minimizing its effects.

15. Taking these considerations into account:

- *We reaffirm* our commitment to strengthening the cultural Ibero-American space that results from the existence of a common historic, ethnic, linguistic and sociologic heritage. The opening up of our societies to the outside world, starting off from their own identity, provides an opportunity to spread abroad the values and the culture that distinguish us;

- *We emphasize* the need to adapt the international financial system to the new market realities to prevent, in the short term, global recession and greater negative effects on the economies of the region, jeopardizing more than a decade of structural reform;

- *We thus reiterate* our intention of continuing to maintain sound economic and financial policies in each of our countries, inviting the entire international community to accompany us in this commitment;

- *We exhort* the financial organizations and the international community to urgently adopt more effective measures that will open up the way to market stability and transparency, a condition essential to the lasting economic growth of all our countries. Among these measures, it is essential to strengthen the diagnosis, reaction and prevention capacity of the international organizations in the face of such situations;

- *We recognize* the dynamic and growing nature of globalization and regional integration as complementary processes that could favour a multilateral system of free trade that is both transparent and non-discriminatory. In this context, we appeal for full compliance with the agreements within the scope of the Uruguay Round;

- *We stress* the advantages of deepening the cooperation between Latin America and the European Union and recommend that greater dynamism be lent to the processes of negotiation between both regions, leading to concrete agreements governing the multiple aspects of the relationship between the regions;

- *We celebrate* the procedural agreements achieved by Ecuador and Peru to settle their differences peaceably.

The commitments and objectives expressed in this Declaration should inspire the coordinated action of the Governments, to such an extent that the Ibero-American community should take on an increasingly active and responsible role on the international stage, projecting a perspective that is both humanist and open to the future, the most valuable fruit of this common culture that unites us.

Ibero-American cooperation

1. The Heads of State and the Heads of Government of the Ibero-American countries reaffirm the central role of cooperation, in a world that is undergoing progressive globalization and regional integration, as the axis of consolidation of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and of the ties that bind them and as the basis of Ibero-American identity.

Indeed, the concrete results of this cooperation are reflected every day in the growth of the societies and in the well-being of the populations.

2. We consider that, since it is the beneficiaries of cooperation themselves that are best able to identify their needs and to outline the means of satisfying them, it is important that the role of our societies be increased and that all citizens should be encouraged to take part in the life of our national communities, inviting them to contribute actively to the entire process of cooperation, from the definition of priorities to the formulation, execution and evaluation of the programmes and projects.

3. We encourage support to the Cooperation Programmes and Projects approved at the successive Summits, with a view to contributing to the development of a veritable space of Ibero-American cooperation in the service of our communities.

We remark with satisfaction the progress that has been made in the nine programmes approved at previous Summits, referring in particular to those that are focused on education and human resource training and to those that are directed at the needier social strata:

- Ibero-American Educational Television – TEI
- Programmes of Cooperation for the Development of Graduate and Post-Graduate Programmes – MUTIS
- Adult Literacy and Basic Education – PAEBA
- Scientific and Technical Cooperation Programme – CYTED
- Strategic Urban Development Centre Programme – CIDEU
- Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean – Fondo Indigena
- Programme of Cooperation for the Development of National Educational Quality Evaluation
- Cooperation in the Field of Occupational Training Programme – IBERFOP
- Education Administration Modernization Programme – IBERMADE

We reaffirm our interest in developing an Ibero-American cultural space, using, among other things, support to the cultural industries of our countries so that they may operate in a market of some 500 million Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking people.

To this end, we reaffirm our interest in the free movement of books within the Ibero-American space and in instruments such as the Integrated Standard Book Number (ISBN) and the Regional Book Fomentation Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC).

We welcome the beginning of the *IBERMEDIA* (Construction of an Ibero-American Audio-visual Space) and *RADI* (Ibero-American Diplomatic Archive Network) programmes.

We also take due note that the *SAI* (Ibero-American Archive Systems) may possibly start to be implemented.

We note that the important *IBERPYME* (Support to Small and Medium Enterprises) Programme now has the necessary support required for its start-up during the first quarter of 1999.

We emphasize the importance of coordinating this programme with Spain's PIPE (Foreign Promotion Incentive Plan) Programme and with Portugal's FIEP (Portuguese Company Internationalization Fund), the themes of which are of great interest to the Ibero-American countries.

We express our satisfaction at, and great interest in, the presentation during this Summit of two new initiatives: one directed at increasing the competitive capacity of the information and content industries, within the community of Ibero-American nations (CONVIA), and the other directed at improving corporate quality management within the Ibero-American space, to be analysed in greater detail at the ninth Summit, to be held in Havana, Cuba.

4. We note with satisfaction the multiplication of sector meetings and initiatives of Ibero-American scope, both those at governmental level and those that appear under the responsibility of other entities, which should also constitute a source of thematic proposals for Ibero-American cooperation, agreed in advance by those institutionally responsible for the sectors in question in each country.

This is a sign of vitality that leads to the enlargement of areas of cooperation between the Ibero-American countries and strengthens historic, cultural and linguistic ties that constitute the basis of the Ibero-American Community, and we therefore consider that Ibero-American cooperation should be based on the following major axes of activity:

- Diffusion of the languages and culture that we share;
- Deepening and interchange of the mutual knowledge of our societies;
- Strengthening of our institutions.

5. We note with pleasure the current status of the ratification of the Convention on Cooperation (the Bariloche Convention), an instrument basic to the perfecting of the cooperation mechanisms aimed at greater coordination between programmes and at better disclosure of the great effort of solidarity brought about by the Ibero-American Conference.

6. We agree to the creation of a Cooperation Secretariat, whose structure and mode of operation will be proposed by the Ibero-American Heads of Cooperation and Coordinators, and submitted for consideration to the ninth Summit of Heads of State and Heads of Government, to be held in the city of Havana, Cuba.

We emphasize and welcome the results of the debates held at the Ministerial meetings within the scope of this eighth Summit and assume as our own the conclusions, declarations and decisions of the following sector meetings:

- Eighth Ibero-American Education Ministers' Conference on "Globalization, the Knowledge Society and Education", Sintra, 9 and 10 July 1998;

- Eleventh Conference of the Justice Ministers of the Ibero-American Countries on "Juridical Cooperation between Member Countries, Human Rights Protection, Illicit Drug Traffic and Arbitration", Lisbon, 13 to 17 July 1998;
- Third Ibero-American Agriculture Ministers' Forum on "Agriculture: Rural Development, Environment and Interregional Cooperation", Évora, 26 to 28 July 1998;
- First Ibero-American Public Administration and State Reform Ministers' Conference on "The Reform of the State and Modernization of Public Administration", Sintra, 27 and 28 July 1998;
- Ninth Ibero-American Youth Ministers' Conference on "The Rights of Youth – A Commitment for All", Lisbon, 5 to 7 August 1998;
- Fourth Ibero-American Meeting of Ministresses and Heads of Women's Policy, Caracas, 17 and 18 September 1998;
- Sixth Ibero-American Scientific Conference on "Global Science and Local Interests", Oporto, 21 and 22 September 1998;
- Third Ibero-American Public Works and Transport Ministers' Meeting on "New Solutions for Transport Planning, Intermodality and Combined Transport, New Technologies and Improvement of the Transport Systems, and Globalization and Interregional Cooperation", Lisbon, 24 and 25 September 1998;
- Ibero-American Ombudsmen's Meeting, Oporto, 24 to 27 September 1998;
- Euro-Ibero-American Seminar on "Cooperation in Drug and Drug-addiction Policies", promoted by the President of the Portuguese Republic in cooperation with the Portuguese Government, with the support of the European Commission and of the European Drug Observatory, Oporto, 8 and 9 October 1998;
- Ibero-American Ministerial Meeting on Small and Medium Enterprises – "The Role of Public Powers in Support of the SMEs in a Context of Economic Globalization", Oporto, 15 October 1998.

We are also pleased that numerous seminars and similar initiatives have been promoted by private and semi-private entities, put on within the Ibero-American framework, which have made a major contribution to the increase and strengthening of the ties that unite our peoples. We refer, in particular, to the following:

- Euro-Latin-American Forum of the Institute for Strategic and International Studies, Lisbon, 21 and 22 May;
- Eleventh Meeting of the Presidents of the Ibero-American Corporate Organizations, Lisbon, 22 to 25 July;
- International Conference, "The Community of Ibero-American Nations and the Information Society", Oporto, 7 and 8 September;
- Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce, Oporto, 13 to 17 September;
- Union Seminar, Estoril, 14 to 16 September;
- Conferences at Casa de América, Madrid, 15 to 17 September;
- Eighth Ibero-American Town-Planning Congress, Oporto, 21 to 24 September;
- Ibero-American International Relations Forum of the Institute for Strategic and International Studies, Oporto, 12 and 13 October;

- Fifth Ibero-American Meeting of Journalists, Póvoa do Varzim, 12 and 13 October;
- Ibero-American Journalism Meeting, Oporto, 15 and 16 October;
- Meeting on Ibero-American Literatures, Oporto, 16 and 17 October;
- Globa-Regulation, Évora and Badajoz, 17 and 18 October;
- Ibero-American Stock Exchange Federation, Oporto, October 1998;
- Ibero-American Defence Study Centre Directors' Conference (CESEDEN/IDN), Madrid, 10 to 13 November.

We express our gratitude to His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr. Jorge Sampaio, to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr. António Guterres, and, through them, to the Portuguese People for the warm and kind manner in which we were welcomed in the City of Oporto. Similarly, we would like to express our thanks to the Organizing Committee of the eighth Ibero-American Summit for its organization, particularly the Pro Tempore Secretariat of the eighth Ibero-American Summit for its performance during 1998.

We convene all the Heads of State and Heads of Government of the Ibero-American Countries for their ninth Summit, in Cuba, in 1999.

Done in Oporto this eighteenth day of the month of October nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, in Portuguese and Spanish.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Argentina
(*Signed*) Carlos Saúl Menem

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia
(*Signed*) Hugo Banzer Suárez

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Brazil
(*Signed*) Fernando Henrique Cardoso

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile
(*Signed*) Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia
(*Signed*) Andrés Pastrana Arango

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica
(*Signed*) Miguel Angel Rodriguez

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cuba
(*Signed*) Fidel Castro Ruz

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador
(*Signed*) Jamil Mahuad Witt

His Excellency the President of the Republic of El Salvador
(*Signed*) Armando Calderón Sol

His Majesty the King of Spain
(*Signed*) D. Juan Carlos de Bourbon

His Excellency the President of the Kingdom of Spain
(*Signed*) José María Aznar López

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala
(*Signed*) Alvaro Enrique Arzú Irigoyen

His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Honduras
(*Signed*) Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé

His Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico
(*Signed*) Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua
(*Signed*) Arnoldo Alemán Lacayo

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama
(*Signed*) Ernesto Pérez Balladares

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay
(*Signed*) Raul Cubas Grau

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru
(*Signed*) Alberto Fujimori

His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic
(*Signed*) Jorge Fernando Branco de Sampaio

His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic
(*Signed*) António Manuel de Oliveira Guterros

His Excellency the Vice-President of the Dominican Republic
(*Signed*) Jaime David Fernández Mirabal

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay
(*Signed*) Julio María Sanguinetti Coirolo

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Venezuela
(*Signed*) Rafael Caldera

Annex II

Declaration of the Heads of State and Heads of Government of the Ibero-American countries concerning the peace process between Ecuador and Peru

The Heads of State and Heads of Governments of the Ibero-American countries, meeting in the city of Oporto on the occasion of the celebration of the eighth Ibero-American Summit, express their great satisfaction for the firm determination shown by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to obtain a global, definitive peace accord that will put an end to the disputes between the two countries and provide the bases for a future of peace and joint development between both these brother nations.

We welcome the resolutions whereby the Legislative Powers of Ecuador and Peru gave their approval to the procedure presented by the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States of America for the latter, in their capacity of Guarantors of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, to draw up a proposal – within the juridical framework that is binding on both countries and taking into account the development seen in the process that began with the Itamaraty Peace Declaration – to open up the way to the definitive settlement of the said disputes.

We express our most firm support to the efforts that have been made by Ecuador and Peru, with the resolute cooperation of the Guarantor countries, and our wish that the peace and friendship between these two Ibero-American peoples may be consolidated as soon as possible.

Annex III

Declaration concerning the international financial situation

The Heads of State and the Heads of Government of the countries gathered at the eighth Ibero-American Summit Meeting held in the city of Oporto, Portugal, on 18 October 1998,

Concerned as to the persistence of the international financial crisis and to the risk that it might lead to a serious global recession,

Convinced that the origin of this said crisis is foreign to the Ibero-American countries,

Aware however that this global crisis requires global solutions and the participation of all the public and private players on the international economic stage in order to face it,

Convinced that to complement this strengthening the special participation is required of the more advanced economies, in addition to the timely support of the international financial organizations,

Aware also that, faced with a persistence of the financial instability, outdated protectionist measures or demands to set up barriers to the free movement of capital may arise,

Certain that the inadequacy of the banking systems has made a major contribution to the current crisis and that they must therefore be strengthened,

Persuaded that progress in social justice cannot be achieved without economic growth and that the free movement of goods and capital constitutes the principal motor of such growth,

Agree:

To continue to implement healthy economic policies based on fiscal and monetary discipline, liberalization and structural reform;

To appeal to Japan, to the United States of America and to the European Union to take over the leadership and to take the initiative of immediately putting into practice such measures as may be necessary to the continuation of the opening up of trade, to the prevention of a slowdown of their economies, to ensuring their financial stability and to preventing a global recession, through a reduction of interest rates, among other measures;

To exhort the said group of countries to take part in the Contingency Fund, within the scope of the International Monetary Fund, to reduce the risk of indiscriminate contagion of the crisis to those economies that have implemented structural reforms and, consequently, have solid economic foundations;

To encourage the Government of Japan, in the manner of our commitment, to complete the restructuring of its banking system, to reactivate its economy and to return to the path of growth, driving forward the Asian economies, thus contributing to the growth of the global economy;

To exhort the more advanced countries to provide the conditions to simplify access by all Ibero-American countries to the international financial markets, substantially increasing international liquidity;

To request particular attention and support to those countries with smaller, less-developed economies, so that their productive processes maintain the increasing rates seen up to the time of the present crisis. For that purpose, productive investment must be

stimulated in the said countries and they must be provided with finance under favourable conditions;

To encourage those countries that have not yet done so to adopt immediately economic and financial policies designed to correct their internal imbalances;

To stimulate the flow of non-speculative medium- and long-term investments designed to increase the productive capacity of the Ibero-American economies and to contribute to their development;

To establish adequate, transparent mechanisms to govern and to supervise the banking systems and to contribute to the adoption and effective application of international criteria ensuring proper banking practices, both public and private;

To press the international financial organizations, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to promote the adoption of adequate fiscal, monetary and banking policies, to put into practice mechanisms allowing the timely detection of situations of risk and, by establishing measures such as the partial guarantee of loans or the granting of special drawing rights, to contribute to the solution of financial difficulties such as the present ones.

Annex IV

Declaration of the Heads of State and Heads of Government of the Ibero-American countries concerning the process of construction of peace in Colombia

The Heads of State and Heads of Governments of the Ibero-American countries, meeting in the city of Oporto, Portugal, express their most firm and unconditional support to the process of the construction of peace that has been undertaken by the Government of Colombia as a priority task and in keeping with the wish expressed by the Colombian people with a view to achieving a definitive solution to the armed confrontation through an agenda for peace and national reconciliation.

To this end, we express our will to cooperate as a complement and help to the efforts undertaken by this brother country.

Annex V

Declaration concerning the European Union-Latin American and Caribbean Summit

The Heads of State and the Heads of Government of the countries taking part in the Ibero-American Summit express their satisfaction at the progress of the work preparatory to the first Summit between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean to take place in Rio de Janeiro during June next year. They engage to provide all their help to ensuring the success of this meeting, which will constitute a landmark in the development of relations between both these regional groups.

The Ibero-American Community, whose States are taking part in the processes of regional integration in Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean, are in a privileged position to take advantage of the opportunities created by these two processes. The Ibero-American Community should play an important role in fostering this relationship between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly so in the negotiations designed to strengthen the political and economic association, through existing mechanisms of institutionalized dialogue between both regions.

In the economic field, the Ibero-American Summit is certain that the Europe-Latin America and the Caribbean Summit will remark the progress made in recent years in the economic and trade relations between the European Union and several countries and subregional groups of Latin America and the Caribbean, and will lend a new impetus to the negotiations between both regions, propitious to satisfactory results in the short term. In this connection, it expects the Rio Summit to provide prospects of a greater economic integration that will benefit both Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Likewise, the Summit is a propitious occasion to address other themes of special importance, such as international financial flows and the articulation and convergence of economic integration processes, with a view to reaching a common understanding on the major processes and problems that are affecting our economies.

The Ibero-American countries, meeting at Oporto, also desire to emphasize that the Summit between the countries of the European Union and those of Latin America and the Caribbean constitutes a forum appropriate to the strengthening of the relations of cooperation in the fields of education, culture, science, and technology, the development of which is a requisite to the promotion of the economic and social progress that we all desire. These affinities between the two regions should also be extended to other fields of cooperation potentially beneficial to our peoples.